TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

· OR VI E PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The TRI WEEKLY SENTINEL will be sent until the eleventh day of November next-being one week after the Presidential election: To clubs of six subscribers, for - \$5 00

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL, FOR SAME TIME-To clubs of five subscribers - - - 2 00

To a single subscriber - - - - 50 rarely perused by its own subscribers.

The Tri-Weekly, one year - - - 500 The frequent prominence of Gar. W The weekly, The notes current in the section of country where a subscriber resides will be received,

and for the fractions of a dollar postage stamps may be sent at our risk. Ber No name will be entered on our books

unless accompanied by the cush. see All letters should be addressed to "John

SHAW, Sentinel Office, Washington City," who forward receipts.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

50 SAMUEL BARD, Esq., Editor of the Lou isiana Democrat, and Superintendent of Public Education for the State of Louisiana, is a present in this city on public business, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel.

THE STATE OF THE CASE.

The Republicans, one and all, allege that, without improper interference either by the Missourians or by the general government that Kansas must inevitably be a free State. That is, they allege that of the bona fide settlers of Kansas, a very large majority are in favor of Kansas being a free State.

Allowing this to be the true state of the case. and what must be the inevitable result of settlement throughout the whole Federal Domain?

If, as is alleged by the Republicans, Kansar has so large a preponderance of Free-State men, the result is inevitable, that all the territory of that latitude and above it, will inevitably be free States. The evidence is simple and conclosive. If now, the North can roll a population into Kansas so much more rapidly than the South, each succeeding year will render this disproportion still greater. The vastly - more numerous white population of the North over that of the South, is rendered still more overwhelming by the immense immigration of foreigners, seven-eighths of whom remain in himself. the free States, or migrate to corresponding

The inequality exists not only in these particulars, sufficient in themselves to ensure monopoly to the North, but also in the fact, that of any equal number of persons at the North and at the South, a much larger proportion of the North are in emigrating condition plantations to dispose of before they can leave home; every year there will be fewer purchasers for these plantations and fewer hands to work them, until planters will find it difficult

If any one will cast his eye on the map of the country, he will see what an immense extent of territory we possess, and how vastly a larger portion lies north of 36° 30,55 the whole of which last is morally certain to be controlled by Northern men.

In fact, if the North were unanimously to admit the perfect right of Southern men to go all over the Territories with their slaves and to settle, and were to offer no obstructions of any kind, what would then be the result?

It would be this: If the entire slave population of the South should be carefully distributed, it will readily be perceived that, supposing the Territories to be divided into counties of the size of those in New England, that there would scarcely be slaves enough to plant a single family in each county, including the now slave States, with this state of the case before them, how childish appears the fears and excitement of the North on this subject. The realization of their alleged fears is alike a moral and physical impossibility.

If the utmost latitude were given to slavery, and alike the entire federal domain, and the free States of the North were to be opened to slavery without limit, and supposing slavery to diffuse itself equally over all; there would be tories divided into States the size of Massachuand children of all ages.

easting it off favorably.

from any possible aggression by the South, and a gormandizer he must be. certainly no justification for the crusade If he had two hundred men under his comagainst the peace and integrity of the Union. mand, he must have had for his own use two The South has much in prospective to appre- thousand six hundred and fifty pounds of beef hend, the incomparably rapid increase of per day! That's a good business transaction, reason of his great love of 'law and order.' morthern population, it is absolutely certain and is proof that John Charles is fit to be will, in a census or two, so far outstrip that of President. the South, that to the constitution and the jussuch action as will not press too hardly on their for \$1,700 or \$1,800 was hawked about Wail tice of the North they will have to look for rights, interests and welfare.

Let the North consider for one moment how Let the North consider for one moment how idle, how perfectly idle and impossible, is all Messrs. H. Grinnell, Greely, Ramond, and danger from Southern encroachment, and, however much the North may disapprove of the note, who politely declined—out of funds, &c. ter is never brought out, unless the faculty be come a State, no constitutional power would repeal of the Missouri compromise, that never-

theless the practical effect will be as though it had never been repealed.

Let the North put down an agitation from which no possible good can arise to any one identified with a great party, North or South, except to spoil-hunters and

Let the North understand, that by the election of Fremont it may drive the weaker portion of the confederacy to separation, but cannot in any degree strengthen themselves, because they need no additional strength. The

CACŒTHES SCRIBENDI-GEN. WEBB.

person an excuse for "rushing into print," and he instantly availed himself of it, to Intelligencer, not satisfied with the possession of the New York Tribune. We call attention to the annexed terms of of a daily sheet as big as a blanket, on which the Sentinel for the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAION: he has a carte blanche to spread himself to his in the two: by exhibiting himself in the columns of the Intelligencer, he hopes to ensuare luckless people into "taking a sight of him"-" fourteen subscribers, for 10 00 a piece of good fortune he has no hopes of ob-To a single subscriber, for - - - - 1 00 taining in the columns of his own mammoth are devoted to "Horace Greeley, as manifested sheet-a paper which has long been used as

The frequent prominence of Gen. Webb be fore the public view is very easily accounted for. He has a wonderful mania to appear about alongside of the commanding officer at a parade, in the expectation that lookers on will suppose he is a soldier and in authority. Thus in politics; the opponents of his party, whatever, for the time, his party may be is duly authorized to receive all moneys and quietly waiting for some of those acts of egregrious folly, which, with him, is inevitable then seize upon it and place the burden upon the shoulders of poor Webb's party; he then has to struggle hard for the feeble existence gets buffetted on both sides, when his floundering, in propria persona, commences. Hitherto, it has been his luck to come off second best in from falling irredeemably low; but they have every encounter, and, from his present haste, his unvarying success is not likely to be

Had Gen. Webb really desired to correct arising from Mr. Pearce's letter, his course, or at least the course of any one who intended to with or become the servants of the intellect, say only what he meant, would have been to and sometimes of the Animal Propensities." republish simply his reply to Mr. Stephens in connection with that portion of Mr. Pearce's letter relating to himself; but the General wanted a splurge de omnibus rebus et quibusdam alus, and from Senator Pearce was made the stalking horse to introduce these crudities.

The General who has been of every party, says truly that he well knows the zeal of a new born convert, forgetting that he was then showing it while writing.

He complains of the party being held responsible for the language of men, who he says are the bitterest enemies of the Black Republicans; and yet few persons besides General Webb himself will say that Giddings was a less important member of the convention than himself, or that Anson Burlingame, Charles Sumner, Wade, Hale, et it omne are purpose." less authorized to speak for the party than

publican party is spoken of in terms of tentheir party, and Garrison himself defended Webb, and all his party rely upon the great bulk of the Abolition vote. And when he speaks than those at the South. Southern men have of Congress "legislating slavery into the Territories," he says what he knows is not true, and that every intelligent man in the land knows it is not true. This hardihood of assertion is characteristic and constitutional with the General, his wish to believe it, beguiles him to father the assertion.

His rigmarole reply to Senator Pearce, must meet with the general derision it so richly pro-

In conclusion, we will give the General one piece of advice, which every true friend of his, will for the purpose of ridicule, or of fastening on his party the responsibility of his blunders. He may rely upon it, whenever he is noticed. it is from one of the two aboved named mo-

The prayer of the General henceforth should

"O! wad some power the giftie give us To see oursels as ithers see us." Leaving this quotation as a bone for criticism

by the General, we bid him good bye. ROAST BEEF AND TEN DOLLARS A

DAYIT The battle cry of the Fremonters is soon to be settled in "roast beef and ten dollars a day." Colonel John Charles Fremont has charged the United States, in one of his accounts for expenditures whilst commanding in California, with fourteen pounds of beef per day for each man in his army! This charge, in the matter of beef, we understand will soon be forthcomless than 20,000 in a State, supposing the terri- ing from the books of the Treasury Depart- He knows no difference between the polished ment. Only think of it-ONE man to eat sette-including in this number men, women FOURTEEN pounds of beef in ONE day! If John Charles gets to be President, won't It will appear palpable to all, that slavery the soldiers of his Mariposa army have a glocannot be extended, as the Republicans pro- rious time. The old Whig war cry of "two fess to believe, without ensuring a speedy ex- dollars a day and roast beef" will be thrown tinction. It will be compelled to remain, to a in the shade. But, then, it is said that John degree, compact, until opportunity offers for Charles charged the government with the beef and drew the money, without giving his men There certainly is nothing in the state of more than a ration or three fourths of a pound affairs present or prospective, to give the per day! keeping the thirteen and a quarter slightest ground of uneasiness to the North pounds for his own use from each man! What

MARIPOSA STOCK NOT NEGOTIABLE. - Another. and other streets yesterday, to be disposed of at most any price, but not takers.

others, all friends to the cause, but not to the Bennett never will get his house at this rate. [N. Y. News, 7th.

From the Richmond Daily Despatch. Horace Greeley.

It is difficult, in high party times, to obtain dispassionate description of any leading man friends of a prominent political person land him as a demigod, his opponents represent him as a devil-totally depraved-without one redeeming feature. It is not always easy to obtain a discriminating portraiture, an exact daguerreotype of the man's moral image. In known save that he is an unprincipled and unnatural growth of the North, aided by emigra-scrupulous abolition editor. But we have just tion, secures, of itself, everything that should discovered a description of the man, in a New York phrenological paper, which analyzes and takes him apart, body, soul and boots, so that he who reads knows Greeley from the crown o The letter of Senator Pearce afforded to this his head to the soles of his feel, as well as if he had known him personally all his life. W append that description, and recommend it to our readers. It is a key to the man Horace-"spread himself" in the wide columns of the the whole man, and explains all the phenomena

In order to do justice to this account, it must be recollected that the writer has evidently no sort of intention or thought of doing heart's content. There is this small difference injustice to Greeley. The object of the paper in which it appeared, "The Unit," was simply to give in each number detailed and accurate descriptions of two of the most distinguished persons of the country. In accordance with this object, five columns of a single number by his material organic conformation." Feelan advertising sheet, but whose editorials are have read the whole article, and must confess ing some curiosity to see such an analysis, we that we never witnessed just such an operation before. It is not a ferocious attack upon Mr. Greeley, but appears, in fact, to come from a brother "reformer." It is as cold and passionless as marble; as scientific and mechaniseemingly in command. He will, to use a cal a dissection as ever was performed by an simile, dress himself in full uniform and gallop anatomist upon a dead body. No operator ever laid open the interior structure of a human careass with more scrupulous fidelity and invinciple composure. But to the extracts:

"The Higher Intellectual Faculties, with ide ality, having a marked preponderance in Mr. Greeley's organization, he is impressible, ideally, philosophically-more the former than the latter. The lower or Animal range of faculties has a strong secondary influence. Against these two, his spiritual and moral organization it succeeds in maintaining. Mr. Greeley is sufficiently supplied with the requisites for little or nothing to do with guiding him. has suffered them to lie neglected. When he has exercised them, he has not applied the appropriate stimulants. Hence they have been gradually dying in him. Some of them are any misapprehension in regard to himself dead already. (The whole man does not die arising from Mr. Pearce's letter his course or at once.) Others have deserted their Lawful Sovereign, the Holy Spirit, and have consorted

> "Mr. Greely has no constitutional appreciation of truth. He is not Morally impressible. He does not feel Truth, and then use Intellect as a mere instrument to sustain it, to prove it to those who require intellectual proof; and to corroborate his own Moral Appreciations. He cannot distinguish Right from Wrong, without using the intellect, which is his highest Guidehis highest primary cause of action. Deficient in Conscientiousness and Firmness, his Ideality and Hope consorting with the Intellect-the latter perverted into a mere Intellectual and Animal Anticipation-his Spiritual Faculty inactive-dosing-he is just as likely to take a false as a true one; and Self-Esteem, or Conceit, rather, being the largest organ in the Group of the Will, the best part of his life is passed in repelling the assaults made on his motives-in explaining and "defining his positions." which he can not do satisfactorily; because he has no

Mr. Greely has no superfluous Moral Power, neither is it of that kind that makes a man have We have seen proceedings of the rankest any distinct purpose. Benevolence, Marvellous-Garrison Abolitionists lately, in which the Re- ness, Hope and Ideality, (all improperly conderness and affection as "the offspring" of than Hope; but it is controlled by Marvellous-Spiritual Faculty, though small, is a little larger ness. He is quite deficient in conscientious the Republican party against attack. General ness and Firmness. They have no influence on his actions. None of the moral faculties has any direct influence on his general character. They are all controlled by, or they except, however, benevolence; to which all his other Moral Faculties are subjected, or for which they are neglected. This is the only Moral Faculty that maintains a strong though not uniform equality with the Intellect."

"Mr. Greely is often as dissatisfied with the positions his organization forces him into, as his opponents are; but having once taken them, his conceit makes him defend them. He loves and hates his works at the same time-loves them because they are his own; and hates them behause they are no better, because he has no unitary purpose to accomplish by them, and because he is obliged to defend them, which he confirm; it is this: He is never noticed except cannot help doing, as long as he continues to place so high an estimate on his Intellect-so ittle on the power of God. This Self-Esteem or Conceit in Mr. Greely is, by many persons, mistaken for Firmness, in which he deficient. Mr. Greely is a Dodger. Dodgers are artful-not firm. If Mr. Greely had Firmness, he would not be running from one extreme to another, and changing his plans so

"A man deficient in Religion and Conscientousness can have no fixed purpose. "Do Right, and leave the result to God,' is not Mr. Greely's motto. 'The Tribune and the Tariff [now, abolition.] first; God and the Right next.' When Mr. Greely does seek the Truth, he looks for it in the wrong way—through his intellect, instead of to God directly."

"In his private deportment, Mr. Greely is much below very ordinary men. He is generally exceedingly loose in his personal ar rangements; and not choice in his personal as sociations. A man from the very lowest dregs of society can make advances to him, with as much freedom as a man of character and standing; for the reason that as we have before stated, be is not materially impressible gentleman and the ungraceful poor. He only knows them intellectually, ideally. A coarse vulgar man, that, without knocking, would enhis room, walk up to him, slap him familiarly on the back, and call him 'Horace,' would better received by him, no matter how interrupted, than a gentleman who would wait an hour until he was disengaged, and then courteously accost him. While he would hardly be aware, apparently, of the existence of the latter, and would allow him to stand, awkwardly, hat in hand, he would be submissive to and afraid of the former. He has no power to re sist an onslaught made upon him by a rough low fellow, having but little Destructiveness and less Combativeness, and these being subservient to his Intellect. He would rather fight from the fifth story, his opponent beingthe further away the better-than on the platform. He is quite afraid, and that is the chief

"Mr. Greely is generally supposed to have much Firmness. He has scarcely when aroused, in his public capacity, by opposition to his self-will, his pride becomet offer ed, and he will show force of character, by some intellectual effort, Self Esteem being the largest faculty in his Animal propensities, and one without which, organized as he is otherwise, he never could have taken any stand, as a public man. And this is what is mistaken for Firmness. The whole force of his characattecked; but before he will face any one-

or have one-he must consider him of conse- may be, according to its sovereign will and quence-he must think that he really has some force to work against. When once roused, he uses all the means at his disposal to ensure success. But he has no bottom to his character, no back ground, no endurance, and he is easily persuaded. He therefore exhausts him, greatly in a confict. He has, however a large premonitory feeling of Caution, and a ncy of Secretiveness, to make him hold on to what he considers the requisites of sucregard, for example, to Horace Greeley, who has cess. He takes every fair advantage, and come such a notorious person, but little is shows that he acts fairly, and ever unfair one and says nothing about it; and he does this quite honestly, in one sense, when his organic inability to discriminate between the true and the false is considered."

From the Louisiana Courier.

Mr. Buchanan on "Squatter Sover-To those who have carefully followed the history of the slavery discussion in Congress and who are acquainted, not only with all it in respect to it of all the prominent men of the nation for the last twenty-five years, the attempt to defend Mr. Buchanan against the united attacks of the Know-nothings and several soidisant "independent" presses in the South, would, we are aware, be regarded as a work of supererogation-nay, almost as an insult. But. twithstanding the vaunted intelligence of our land, there is yet to be found here and elsewhere a class of men who either do not read the political history of the country at all, or who so readily forget it, that they fall often a ready prey to the idsidious efforts of tricksters or demagogues, and, unless warned in time,

are apt to stray off into the mazes of error. Ever since Mr. Buchanan's nomination at Cincinnati, a persistent effort has been made by the combination to which we have above referred, to create the belief that he was not reliable on the question of popular sovereignty, or, as it is usually called, "squatter sovereignty" in the Territories, in its bearing upon

the slavery issues. A charge or insinuation more unjust, more unfounded-and in the eyes of well informed people-more unworthy and calumnious, could not be propounded. These hypercritical gentry, who arrogate to themselves so superior a share of zeal for the interests, and jealous watchfullness over the rights of the slave States in the common territories, know, we dare say, the entire falsity of their charges as to Mr. Buchanan's unsoundness; but be that as it may, we shall proceed to convict them of misrepresentation in the grossest degree.

It is now eighteen years since Mr. Buchanan in the Senate brought forward as an amendment to a resolution on the subject by Mr. Clay, a proposition which, on examination and comparison with subsequent enactments on the subject of slavery in the Territories, will be acknowledged to contain substantially the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

Here is his language: "And resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists would create serious alarm and just apprehension in the States sustaining that domestic institution, would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabi tants of any such Territory, who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves."

And now the reader can compare this proposition with the provisions on that point of the Kansas bill, which are found in the sections one and fourteen:

"SEC. 1. Be it enated, &c., That all that part of the territory of the United States, included within the following limits, &c., &c., be and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of admission.
Sec. 14. * * That the Constitution

and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into Union, approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of nonintervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The convention at Cincinnati, it is wellknown, emphatically endorsed, as the true Democratic dectrine on this vexed subject, the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska act, for it declared that the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union. Non interference by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories." And also, that it recognized:

"The right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.'

In acception his nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan, in verbal response to the Committee by whom it was communicated to him said: "I have been placed upon a platform which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me;" and, in his subsequent letter of acceptance, he uses this clear and unexceptionable language:

"The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their

"The Nebraska Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self government; declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and reguate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular govern-Besides, how vain and illusory any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and bethen exist which could prevent it from either even then-before he will make an opponent abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case money in thy purse!"

There are people who pretend that there is mbiguity about what the phrase, 'the people, means when used by Mr. Buchanan. however, is only a pretence, and a very shal-

In the year 1848, when Secretary of State nder Mr. Polk, and in the course of a public speech at Washington, Mr. Buchanan said, in reference to slavery in California:

"In California, it must be finally decided, in brief period, by the authority from which, under our Constitution, there can be no appeal. All admit that the people of that Territory, when assembled in convention to form a State constitution, possesses the sole, the exclusive power to determine whether slavery shall or shall not exist within its limits.

He clearly defired also his meaning of the erm, "the people," in a letter written the same year to Mr. Sandford, by saying that they could only act when they had reached a sufficient number, and were duly assembled in convention, to form a State constitution, and not when ssembled in public meetings.

Every one who reflects but a few moments this point, must, we think, conclude that as, y the Kansas bill, Congress cannot interfere with the subject, and as the Territorial Legislature, its creature, can no more do so, it must est with the people-the actual and legal residents-under the restrictions indicated by the onstitution, the Kansas bill, and Mr. Buchman-when they apply for admission as a State to determine the question. The power decide must necessarily rest somewhere. No Southern or States rights-man could for single instant think of conceding it to Congress; and, indeed, in the propositions which ave been brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Toombs, and the majority of the Committee on Territories through Mr. Douglas, within the past few weeks for the prospective admission of Kansas as a State, the power is distinctly given to the people, when, by a census to be taken for that purpose, there shall be found a sufficient number of actual, bona fide residents to entitle them to a representative in Congress under the existing apportionment, and when assembled in convention to form a State constitution, to decide whether slavery shall or shall not exist therein.

This, we believe, to be the proper view of this difficult question, and the only just and practical method of solving it. If Mr. Buchanan's actual opponents or "enforced" sup porters can find aught in his past history and conduct as a public man-any vote, speech, or letter, inconsistent with the Kansas bill or the Cincinnati platform, they will accomplish more than our researches have enabled us to do.

A Record without a Blemish.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last, closes a most admirable review of Mr. Buchanan's record upon the slavery question, with the following, which we commend especially to those who, in the present crisis, are disposed to permit loyalty to the South, in the Union and under the Constitution, to become the govern ing principle of their political action :

"In private as well as in public Mr. Buch anan has always stood on the side of the South, the citizen and the statesman are one and the same individual. He supported the rights of the South when in office, he vindicated therein; because the people of any such Ter-ritory have not asked for the abolition of He not only voted for all measures of justice to the South, but he endeavored to carry them into effect. His is not a dead record of votes but a living record of acts, which vindicate the honesty of the votes. Thus, Mr. Buchanar exhorted the North to a faithful and cheerful fulfilment of the obligations of the fugitive slave law. He protested against prohibition of the jails in Pennsylvania to federal officers for the confinement of captured slaves. He denounced the Wilmot proviso. He approved the Clayton Compromise of 1840. And to sum up in a single sentence, he has at all imes and in all places exerted the authority of his high character and great talents to uphold the Union, defend the Constitution, and pro tect the South."

To recapitulate: 1. In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a bill to probibit the circulation of Abolition papers through the mails.

2. In the same year he proposed and voted for the admission of Arkansas. 3. In 1836-'7, he denounced and voted to

reject petitions for the abolition of slavery into the District of Columbia. 4. In 1837, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's fa mous resolutions, defining the rights of the States and limits of Federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the Government to protect and uphold the institutions of the

5. In 1838-'9 and '40, he invariably voted with Southern Senators against the consideration of anti-slavery petitions.

6. In 1844-'5, he advocated and voted for the annexation of Texas. 7. In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Com-8. la 1850, he proposed and urged the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the

9. But, he promptly acquiesced in the Compromise of '50, and employed all his influence n favor of the faithful execution of the Fugi tive Slave law.

Pacific ocean.

10. In 1851, he remonstrated against an en actment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for obstructing the arrest and return for fugitive 11. In 1854, he negotiated for the acquisi

tion of Cuba. 12. In 1856, he approves the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and supports the princi-ples of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

13. He never gave a vote against the in terests of slavery, and never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern

The prominent facts of Mr. Buchanan's record touching slavery are thus grouped into a single view; so that the person of the least patience in research, may ascertain at a glance how the Democratic candidate stands in respect to the great issue of the canvass." "A Romantic Life," with Illustrations.

Dependent on the cold charities of the world, the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, educate the enterprising lad and procure for him a favorable start towards power and place: "The viper warmed to life, turned and stung its

When entrusted with his country's flag on a distant post of duty, he hauled it down in order to commence the first filibustero enterprise: Stand and deliver?" Insolent and insubordinate, refusing to obey his general or his Government, he is tried

found guilty, on every charge, and cashiered: "The army swore terribly"—"dismiss me bully Hercules; cashier." Acquired the Mariposa claim-the powerful incentive to rash enterprises: "Money makes the mare go."

Self-conceited and obstinate, he rejected the advice of experienced guides, rushed into impassable mountains and snows and deserted his men to perish without food or shelter: "As I am lame, I will start first."

Discovered Coochatope for a railroad, only two miles high-the Ram's Horn route is the straightest; and the highest pass amid eternal snows, the lowest and most practicable: "Buffaloes are the best engineers. A wild hunt through the Great Basin, without "belly timber"-feasting on grasshoppers

and mule meat-a triumph of science: who eats fat meat, will himself be fat-and he who feeds on mules will ever mulish be!" 'Lend me your ears!" Speculated in the claims created by himself.

government appropriation secured and confederate appointed to audit and adjust them: "Put

A big beef contract to feed Indians, without authority and against law—Uncle Sam must pay the bill twice over. "One John Hook

parsely bawling through the camp, beef! Private caucus in Washington at which the

Presidency is discussed: "Black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey." The cunning schemes of jobbers and claimants on the public treasury, who lay the wires and rope in the fanatical: "Rob me the exche-

Visit to fifth avenue to learn the views of the

GRAND INCANTATION AT PHILADELPHIA.
Blair.—"Thrice the Brinded cat hath mewed, Greeley- 'Round about the cauldron go
In the posoned entrails throw."

Sumner-"Sweltered venom, sleeping got, Boil thou first i' the cauldron hot." Webb-" Try a charm of powerful trouble Like a hell-broth, boil and bubble."

All—Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn; and cauldron bubble.

Giddings—"Cool it with a baboon's blood, There the charm is firm and good

George Law"What is this
That rises like the issue of a king,
And wears upon his baby brow the round And top of sovereignty."

Ford—" Seek to know no more." All—"Show his eyes and grieve his heart,
Come like shadows, so depart."

Mystic Letters— "F. P. B." Mystic Letters- "F. P. B."

Francis Preston Blair-"Fremont, Plunder, Beef."

Blair-" Imbecile plunderers of the public tres " Hang out the banners." Front—Grasshopper cakes and mule beef, with "nary red."

Observe—Woolly horse, with an underground railroad and Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Fremont after election—"And be these juggling fiends, no more believed;
That palter with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to the ear, And break it to our hope Othello's occupat on's gon ."

A Short View of a Long Subject.

The pseudo Republican party of to-day make the welkin ring with the cry of "breach of plighted faith," "dishonored compact," &c., &c., after having themselves so utterly disregarded that faith and trampled that compact beneath their feet, as to render imperative for the safety of the Union a new compromise upon a new basis, and this being adopted, they urn about and charge the friends of the peace and prosperity of the Union with the commission of the very breaches wrought by themselves, and for doing that which themselves had rendered necessary, and abrogating that which themselves had declared to be wrong, unjust, and "in opposition to the spirit of our nstitutions," and which they have manifested no disposition to restore, but on the contrary have, in Congress, at this session, though tested upon it, refused to revive. Such is their consistency. But while they thus accuse others of a "breach of plighted faith," how does their record stand in another respect? Look at it as regards Kansas. In 1803, that territory was ceded to the United States. It was then under laws permitting slavery. By the treaty, which is of the highest of compacts, it was stipulated as follows:

"Art. 3. The inhabitants of the ceded terri tory SHALL BE incorporated in the Union of the United States, and ADMITTED as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of ALL the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

Here was a compact in 1903, solemnly bind-ing the United States "to maintain and protect the property," of the inhabitants of the territory until it should be incorporated into the Union. A portion of this property was slaves, and they could then be held in Kansas. How could Congress in 1820 annul that compact as to those inhabitants, and by its legislative acts prohibit them from holding that property to which in 1803 it had undertaken territory?" Is the "breach of faith," in 1820, with a foreign nation, less iniquitous than the abrogation of the act by which that breach

was committed? But, again: these "Republican" accusers now demand that a restriction be placed upon Kansas in order to her admission as a State. They require that an inequality shall exist be-tween that State and the other State sovereignties. Aside from the Constitution and the theory of our Government, is not this a direct "breach of faith," and a violation of the treaty? Under that treaty Kansas has a right to de mand to be "incorporated into the Union, and admitted according to the principles of the Federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States," and Congress has no right to repel her, when she has sufficient population, and presents a regularly adopted Constitution, embodying the will of the people, fairly expressed, with a republican form of goverument, and asks admission. Congress has no right in her case, (whatever may be its rights in other cases,) to impose conditions, or refuse her admission. That question was settled by the treaty, and it would be well for these censors of the morals of others, while they are making such a bue and cry about the mote in their neighbor's eve, to look to it that the beam is not in their own eye.

A Fredom Shrieker "Sold."

Our readers will recollect an account published some time since of a stirring appeal made by Henry Ward Beecher, in his church, on Sunday, in behalf of a young slave girl from the South, and called upon his audience to raise one thousand two hundred dollars to enable Sarah to purchase her freedom. So affecting was the appeal that ladies who had no money with them took off their rings and bracelets and threw them upon the plate. The required sum was raised, and the girl was petted and feasted by the church, until her habits became more than suspicious, and appearances grew stronger every day that she had become decidedly bad. Lately the girl was missing, together with certain goods and chattels belonging to her friends, and a correspondent of the New York News writes that paper that Mr. Beecher has recently received formation from her late owner that Sarah, tired of the dull life imposed upon her in the neighborhood of her Abolition associates, had returned to him, was quite happy, and was getting along "as well as could be expected" inder the circumstances. She had raised for her master the one thousand two hundred dollars, and he had saved his credit and his slave at the same time. A good speculation for him, but it must be rather a sore subject for those ladies of Beecher's congregation, whose diamonds so readily dropped at his "shriek" for the freedom of an abandoned slave.—Rochester Advertiser.

A New Cent.

Everybody will be glad to learn that a new cent is to be coined. The old copper head, which has so long represented the smallest fractional division of our decimal money in use, is too cumbrous and large for the little value it represents, and the substitution for it of a new coin, readily distinguishable from all others in circulation, will be considered by all a great improvement. It is, therefore, proposed by the Director of the Mint, that the new cent shall be eighty-eight parts copper and twelve parts nickel. This will make a coin of a dark reddish color. It is to weigh 72 grains, less than half the present cent, which is 168 grains.—Phil. Sun.

The Abolition State Ticket and the Fill-

Mr. Fillmore tells us that the Fremont part labors to accomplish disunion. This is th substance and superstructure of all his lat speeches. And at this demonstration the Fil more press and the Fillmore leaders of the South shout in ecstacy, while their friends and followers in the Free States re echo their acclamations. The ex-President is right. His Albany speech was a bold blow in the right direction. But it is easy to deal in words. We care nothing for Mr. Fillmore's counsels if enterprising young man:—"Thame or Giamis thou art, and Cawder and King, that shall be."

KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL: "How, now, ye ent moment. Let us present the case exactly as it stands; and we earnestly invite the attention of the Southern people, especially those tion of the Southern people, especially those who flatter themselves that there is another party in the Free States honestly bound to constitutional doctrines-to the dishonoring spec

An election for State officers, and for the

State Legislature, and members of Congress. will take place in Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday of October next. The Democrats nominated a full State ticket in March; laid down a strict and stern platform; met every issue without hesitation; and grappled all sorts of sectionalism and fanaticisms without gloves. The unanimity with which all this was begun and consummated, attracted general attention. No name was placed upon the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Conven-tion that was not as sound as the resolutions themselves. So much for the Democratic party. How was it with the opposition? They, oo, assembled in State Convention, and placed their ticket in nomination. Observe the composition of that convention. It was composed of Abolitionists and Know-nothings exclusively. Such disunionists as Wilmot and Jessup controlled it from first to last. An invitation was extended to the Old Line Whigs to take part in this Convention. But it was scouted and scorned. Not a

single Old Line Whig meeting was held in the State to choose delegates to this Abolition and Know-nothing body. The result of this Con-wention was, that a ticket composed of fullblooded Abolitionists was placed in nomina-tion. T. E. Cochran, of York, B. Laporte, of Bradford, and Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong, were put upon this fusion ticket. The first is known for his violent and unscrupulous opposition to the constitutional rights of the South; the second is Wilmot's own immediate representative, and like Wilmot, a traitor from the Democratic ranks, because of the adherence of the Democracy to the principles of the Constitution; and the last is well known in Western Pennsylvania as one of the most offensive members of the Abolition and Know-nothing party. Both Laporte and Phelps were mem-bers of the last Legislature, and both distinguished themselves in that body for their extreme and bitter support of the whole Abolition programme. The ticket, as it stands, is an out and out Fremont, Stevens, Johnston, and mot ticket, committed to all the infamies of the Black Republicans; and, as a consequence, pledged to the idea of dissolving the American Union-the great basis and foundation of the sectional movement organized to elect John C Fremont to the Presidency.

Such are the relative positions of the Demo cratic and Fusion parties in Pennsylvania. Up to this moment no single step has been taken by the opponents of Fremont known as the supporters of Millard Fillmore, to nominate a Fillmore State ticket; and, if such a ticket should be fixed upon, it will be settled only to be withdrawn in favor of the Abolition ticket

Mark the prophecy!

The object of the Fillmore leaders in Pennsyl vania is to assist the Abolitionists to elect their State ticket in October, so as to claim a victory over the Democracy. To establish this fact, there is at hand abundant proof. We have yet to see any objection made to the State ticket by the Fillmore press. On the contrary, in many of the counties, the Fillmore leaders are now engaged in making such an arrangement as will give them the county offices, or the members of the Legislature, or the candidate for Congress, in return for their votes for the State ticket of the Abolitionists. And the latter do not besi ate to exult in the prospect of Abolition ticket, with the aid of those who rally round a candidate for President pledged against Fremont as a man who is in the hands of the

Constitution and the Union. How far the true friends of Mr. Fillmore among the people will sanction this dishonor able plot, the future alone can show .

There have been so many of these corrupt ombinations in Pennsylvania since the Aboli tionists and Know-nothings have usurped and driven out the Old Line Whigs, that it will be hard work for a few corrupt men to try over the same game, in a more profligate manner and with more unblushing effrontery than hereto-There was intense mortification among the Whigs after each of these plots had been carried into effect; and thousands have sworn never again to be made the sport of the gamblers that rule in the opposition ranks. They have seen that such demagogues as Johnsto Wilmot, and Stevens, have regarded them as so many chattels, to be used as circumstance and convenience may suggest; and we can hardly suppose that now, with their eyes open to this new effort making to betray them, and to degrade them, they will tamely and uncomplainingly submit to another humiliation and out-

Meanwhile, we invite the friends of Fillmore in the southern States to the impending bargain between the Fremont Abolitionists and the pretended advocates of Fillmore in Pennsylvania They will find in this spetacle abundant food for reflection and shame. Let them well observe the course of events. Let them notice the efforts of their own leading coadjutors in this State; and they will be able to estimate the difference between men who profess national doctrines only to betray them, and who denounce Abolitionism only to hide their attempts to assist it into power .- Pennsylvanian.

WINCHESTER MEDICAL COLLEGE. [WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.]
THE next Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, and continue until May following.

Hugh H. McGuire, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Physiology; J. Philip Smith, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Physiology; J. Philip Smith, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics; Alfred B. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

Fees for the whole course, \$100; matriculation fee, \$5; dissecting ticket, (once only.) \$10; diploma fee, \$20.

ma fee, \$20.

The course pursued is that of daily examinations on the preceding lecture; generally but two and never more than three lectures are delivered during the day. The study of practical anatomy may be pursued at a trilling expense. Clinical ectures delivered during the session.

By a recent act of the General Assembly, the College educates fifteen young men from the State of Virginia, free of all expense for tuition, use of rooms, &c. It is required that applicants should be of good, moral character, and unable to pur sue their studies at their own expense. For fur-ther information apply to ALFRED B. TUCKER, M. D., Dean.

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